

# The West Virginian

"THE PAPER THAT GOES HOME"

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MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1919.

## ELIHU ROOT'S PROGRAM.

TO get the true value of the Root program for Amer-  
ican action on the peace treaty, it must be remem-  
bered that Mr. Root came into the controversy, if such  
it deserves to be called, in the capacity of a conciliator. Be-  
yond a doubt his motive was entirely patriotic and he  
brought to the task a mind which many more people than  
the late Colonel Roosevelt believed to be the best in Amer-  
ica today, but in order to accomplish his purpose he had  
to take into consideration a highly sensitized human element.  
In short, in addition to attempting to save for the world  
the ground gained as a result of history's worst war he  
was under the necessity of devising a plan which would  
save the faces of a lot of statesmen, political managers and  
editors, who have been permitting their feelings, rather than  
their intellects, to control their speech and action. It is  
conceivable that Mr. Root has little sympathy for these  
unfortunate gentlemen, but he cannot be equally indifferent  
to the possible effect of their ill advised course upon the  
future of the Republican party, and, as he puts it himself  
in his letter to Senator Lodge, "the Covenant of the League  
of Nations contains a very great deal of very high value  
which the world ought not to lose." Therefore as a result  
of the position in which he found himself when he attacked  
the problem, some of Mr. Root's recommendations doubt-  
less are different from what they would have been had he  
been untrammelled.

A case in point is his agreement with the Knox propo-  
sition that there should be separate action in the peace terms  
and the Covenant of the League of Nations. Another is  
the suggestion that in advising and consenting to the ratifi-  
cation of the treaty the senate reserve and exclude from  
its consent the Tenth article of the Covenant of the League.  
As for the first it is probable that when the treaty actually  
is before the senate it will be found impracticable to follow  
Senator Knox's plan, at least to the extent of ratifying the  
peace terms and then throwing open the question of the  
League to an interminable senate debate. Likewise a more  
discussion probably will modify materially Mr. Root's  
view of Article Ten, which he says is "not an essential or  
even an appropriate part of the provision for a League of  
Nations," but which Judge Taft says is the heart of the  
League.

Stripped of all pretense, the objection to Article Ten  
grows out of fear that it would involve us in foreign wars  
without our consent. Judge Taft, former Attorney Gen-  
eral Wickersham and many other Republicans of equal  
ability and prominence say that this fear is not well ground-  
ed. But they are not making nearly as much of an im-  
pression upon the public mind, which is poorly equipped  
to deal with a subject of this kind, as are the Reeds, the  
Shermans and the Borahs, who have no compunction about  
making use of every form of political, economic and even  
religious prejudice to bolster up the false position they have  
created for themselves. People who because of the cloud  
of unreasoning prejudice and party politics which is hang-  
ing over the deliberation at Washington and obscuring  
much of the discussion on the platform and in the news-  
papers find it impossible to form an opinion regarding the  
possible effect of Article Ten may get some light and com-  
fort out of the comment of Professor Charles Cheney  
Hyde, who was retained by the Chamber of Commerce of  
the United States to follow intimately all the developments  
of the Peace conference and present an analysis of the  
League Covenant. Prof. Hyde's report was submitted  
at the annual meeting of the chamber held in May at St.  
Louis, and because of the importance of the issue discussed  
we herewith reprint in its entirety what he had to say about  
Article Ten.

It is definitely agreed to respect the terri-  
torial integrity and political independence of  
each member state, and to guarantee both  
against external aggression. In case of such ag-  
gression, or of any threat or danger of it, the  
council is to advise upon means by which the  
obligation shall be fulfilled.

This is one of the most important undertak-  
ings contained in the Covenant. The special  
relation of it to the United States deserves at-  
tention, and particularly in connection with  
the Monroe doctrine.

The aim of the Monroe Doctrine, however,  
defined or applied, has always been to defend  
the safety of the United States, and, secondly,  
to protect from contemplated harm weaker  
countries of this hemisphere. As now inter-  
preted, the Monroe Doctrine is deemed by the  
United States to justify its intervention to pre-  
vent external interference with the political  
independence of any American state by any  
non-American state, and also to forbid the  
transfer, however voluntary, of any American  
territory to a grantee of any other continent.  
In applying these principles of restriction the  
United States has commonly avoided concerted  
action with European states. On rare occa-  
sions it has, however, acted in cooperation  
with them. It will be recalled that by the  
Clayton-Bulwer treaty, concluded with Eng-  
land in 1850, it was agreed that both contract-  
ing parties would refrain from occupying, or  
fortifying, or colonizing or exercising dominion  
over Central America, and that they would  
guarantee the neutrality of any trans-Isth-  
mian ship canal which might be constructed.

It is known, however, that the American  
people have been and remain reluctant to give  
to Europe or Asia a voice in the policing of  
the western hemisphere. Conversely, they ap-  
pear to be equally reluctant to participate,  
save under extraordinary conditions, in the  
policing of Europe or Asia or Africa. The  
original draft of the Covenant appeared to  
make no allowance for this condition. In the

amended draft, however, there has been in-  
corporated a declaration in these words:  
Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to  
affect the validity of international engage-  
ments such as treaties of arbitration, or re-  
gional understandings like the Monroe Doc-  
trine, for securing the maintenance of peace."

This there would appear to be no design to  
oppose the efforts of the United States to pro-  
tect, from any form of external aggression, any  
other state of the American hemisphere. Nor  
is it reasonable to suppose that the League  
would take part in such a work until the aid  
was invoked by the United States. Again, it  
seems unlikely that the League would inter-  
fere with pressure brought to bear by the United  
States to prevent the voluntary transfer of  
American territory to any non-American state.  
Of course, it is possible that the restraint  
imposed by the United States under cover of  
the Monroe Doctrine might be protested  
against by another state, on the ground that  
it was an unfair application of the Monroe doc-  
trine, and an unreasonable restraint upon the  
exercise of political independence. In such  
case the aid of the League might be in fact  
evoked as a check upon the United States.  
Such a situation might perhaps be anticipated,  
if the United States should exert its strength  
to restrain from wrong-doing any of its south-  
ern neighbors. Thus, a question with respect  
to states which, under existing treaties, enjoy  
in varying degree the protection of the United  
States.

Generally speaking, the Covenant directly  
forbids the several members of the League to  
commit those acts of aggression which the  
United States, by virtue of the Monroe Doc-  
trine, asserts the right to oppose when directed  
against American states. Respect for the  
Covenant would, therefore, appear greatly to  
diminish the burden now assumed by the United  
States, by simply minimizing the likelihood  
that there would be occasion for American in-  
terference.

Another grave question presents itself in  
this connection. What obligation does the  
Covenant impose upon the United States as a  
guarantor of the territorial integrity and polit-  
ical independence of countries outside of and  
perhaps remote from the American continents?  
Would the United States, through the normal  
operation of the League, be called upon to  
send armed forces to check hostilities in the  
Balkans, or Manchuria, or South Africa? The  
Covenant itself sheds no light on this matter.  
The council, as has been noted, is to advise upon  
the means by which the obligation of a guar-  
antor is to be fulfilled. It seems reasonable to  
believe that that body would be highly reluc-  
tant to recommend that a state remote from  
the zone of hostilities, and having no terri-  
torial possessions near at hand, be summoned to  
employ force to assist in the maintenance of  
order in the vicinity of the conflict or threatened  
conflict should prove inadequate. It is not under-  
stood, moreover, that the council is given more  
than advisory power in such a matter; and it  
must be recalled that, save under specified cir-  
cumstances, its decisions require the unani-  
mous consent of the members of the League  
represented at its meeting.

In case, however, of a grave conflict involv-  
ing several states, and beyond the control of  
the powers near at hand, the United States  
might be expected to take a part.

It should be observed that the guarantees of  
territorial integrity and political independence  
of members of the League are applicable solely  
to external aggression. The Covenant contains  
no undertaking burdened the contracting par-  
ties with the duty to assist in repressing revo-  
lution or in defending a government against  
internal disorder. Thus the United States would  
not find itself obligated to help any other  
power to retain supremacy over all of its ex-  
isting possessions in case the inhabitants of  
any one of them sought by force of arms to  
gain independence.

A fundamental principle of international  
law demands respect for the political inde-  
pendence of every well ordered state by all  
other countries. Definite recognition of this  
obligation in the Covenant of the League  
would appear, therefore, to be a generally sta-  
bilizing influence; for it would tend to mini-  
mize the danger of capricious intervention on  
loose grounds by individual states, and possi-  
bly thereby assure fresh protection for com-  
mercial and economic relationships of an in-  
ternational character.

The potential benefits to the United States of the League  
of Nations are immense. If the League fails we shall have  
to arm. It is conceivable that in time, perhaps within the  
first decade after the date of the peace treaty, we shall  
have to have an army as large as that Germany maintained  
at the outbreak of the war, and a navy as great as Great  
Britain's. That would mean billions annually in taxes and  
some form of compulsory military service. It might even  
involve a fundamental change in our national character and  
aims. With the League none of these things would be nec-  
essary. But we cannot have the League without putting  
something into it in the way of trust and by assuming some  
of its burdens. The real question before the country, there-  
fore, is, are the American people big enough intellectually  
and spiritually to keep the torch of human liberty advanc-  
ing, or are they, for the sake of a fancied security, which  
in fact does not exist, willing to settle down like some huge  
Thibet behind a wall fabricated out of a tradition of  
American isolation, which never did exist except in a lim-  
ited way that has no application in a world organized as  
the one in which we now live.

There ought not to be much doubt about how a people  
who were capable of seeing clearly the proper course at  
the time the Louisiana purchase was an issue, and who did  
not flinch from the expansion which followed the Spanish  
war, will answer. The League of Nations must be accept-  
ed substantially as it was agreed to in Paris or the great  
American Republic, for the first time in its wonderful car-  
eer, will turn its back upon its mission. Elihu Root knows  
this and the fact that he does is written large between the  
lines of his letter to Senator Lodge.

Germany's national assembly voted to sign the peace  
treaty because there was nothing else to do short of in-  
viting the everlasting ruin of the country. However,  
there was an element of uncertainty about it up until the  
last moment because the non-Teutonic world was unable  
to determine to what limit German perversity was capa-  
ble of going. The assembly voted to sign with certain  
"reservations," and there probably is now no very large  
proportion of the public which is in favor of accepting  
the terms in good faith. But the Germans are going  
to find that the world that they will now turn to is not  
the same world they turned their back on in July five  
years ago. The signing of the peace treaty means the  
formal closing of the war, but it is the beginning of the  
repentance of the German people.

This evening the campaign for funds for the Greater  
Fairmont band will be opened with a concert at the  
Court house. During the past three or four days the  
newspapers have been giving the details of the band's  
project and we have no doubt that there will be a lib-  
eral response from public spirited Fairmont people.  
Under Prof. Vincent the band will most certainly be a  
credit to the town and it deserves public support.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### BAND COMPETITION.

FAIRMONT, June 21.—[Editor The  
West Virginian.]—Civic pride has  
been aroused and it appears very much  
as if the drive for \$7,500 by the Great-  
er Fairmont band this week will be an  
"over the top" proposition, although  
it will mean some work to reach the  
goal. Campaigns have been numer-  
ous but every one has been made nec-  
essary because of the need of recon-  
structive measures following the world  
war. This is true of the band, which  
shared its burdens also.

There should be civic pride enough  
in the city to care for music and suf-  
ficient to carry along both of the bands  
that are now in the city. A listener  
informs me that the Moose band re-  
cently organized, has done surpris-  
ingly well for the short time it has been  
organized. There is enough business  
in Marion county for both union bands  
as the field generally enlarges when  
two bands are at hand. Keen compe-  
tition in the band business also is a  
good thing as both organizations will  
do their utmost to improve.

Purely as one interested in music  
I am anxious to see both bands pro-  
gress as it will be a musical develop-  
ment for Fairmont. The field of activ-  
ity is wide and much business can be  
developed as one lodge will soon se-  
cure a band for its function because  
another one has done so and so on.

I might add that I am pleased to see  
the interest that The West Virginian  
has taken in band matters generally  
whether it was devoting space to a  
brass band column or whether it was  
a boost for either of the Fairmont  
bands.

The party signed "Interested" the  
other night appears to have dropped a  
few thoughts that might be success-  
fully applied in Fairmont, namely, the  
"harmony chord" for musicians gener-  
ally.

I wish to thank you for your kind-  
ness. OBSERVER.

## RUFF STUFF

The I-told-you-so guy was pretty  
numerous this morning.

Also he was pretty loud.

But at that not much money changed  
hands as a result of the action of the  
Tent general assembly.

Ninety-seven souses picked up by  
the Pittsburgh police Saturday night  
hauled from dry territory.

Gosh, at that rate the Pittsburgh  
authorities had better rent a couple of  
car barns and fit them up as lock ups  
for next Saturday night.

Those Teut sailors sunk a heap  
more than battleships when they  
pulled off that stunt at Scarpa Flow  
Saturday.

Those ginks who kicked about the  
hot weather last week probably kicked  
about the coolness this morning.

That's one of the nice things about  
the weather.

There is always something in it for  
some one to kick about.

However, it was not so terribly cold  
this morning.

The guys who are going down the  
river to fish for the remainder of the  
month did not have to cut any ice to  
get to the water.

But perhaps they did not notice that

Being intent upon arranging a com-  
plete and never failing understanding  
with the nearest groggery.

Notice some one has a fast motor  
boat for sale.

Wonder if that has any connection  
with the fact that the great dry wave  
is going to settle on the country in a  
few days?

## TRUTHS AND TRAVESTIES

By th' Bard.

### Tenshun!

Robert Burns was a poet who could  
pour his metered arrows into what-  
ever thing or condition grated on his  
sensibilities. Here is an epigrammatic  
thrill of which he rid himself after  
trying to get to Morgantown over the  
roads in Winfield district:

"I'm now arrived—thanks to the gods!  
Through pathways rough and muddy  
A certain sign that makin' roads  
Is not this people's study."

Although I'm not w' Scripture  
crammed,  
I'm sure the Bible says  
That needless sinners shall be damn'd  
Unless they mend their ways."  
Parade Rest!

Don't keep yourself poor trying to  
make people thing you are rich!

### Present Arms!

The Girl in the Office says some-  
one said at the dinner table last night  
that Reverend Eddy was a great billyo-  
graphic student and she knows he  
must be for one time at a picnic he  
told her the Latin names for three  
bugs that were crawling up her sleeve.  
Ground Arms!

Appropos of the organization of a  
band for Greater Fairmont it is in  
order to ask what kind of a horn is a  
Leghorn—and who will play it?

### Squads Right!

Seen and heard at Hawkinberry  
Beach yesterday:

A number of girls with (delet-  
ed by censor) while a crowd of  
young fellows were shooting (delet-  
ed by censor) and several peo-  
ple engaged in (deleted by cen-  
sor). One girl was wearing a  
(deleted by censor) while she had  
on a very attractive (deleted  
by censor). While trying to  
clamber into a boat one young

For the  
Hot Weather  
Wear  
"Futurist"  
the modern  
Undergarments

## Courtneys' Store

Honest Values 108-110 Main St.

And Don't Forget  
that  
BATHING SUIT.  
Until the  
Last Moment.  
\$1.00 to \$10.50

# New Blouses Just Arrived

That Bring Brisk Selling to Our Blouse Section

There Never Was a Time When

## Blouses of Georgette

Presented So Many Features of Interest.  
Courtney Prices.

**\$5.75 to \$9.50**

Represent Exceptional Values!

Georgette Blouses—in all the dainty Summer  
Shades—Jade, Green, Turquoise, Blue,  
Flesh, Grey, Champagne, and White.

The dainty Val lace trimming cannot fail  
to attract your admiration, while the round  
and V necks are so cool looking on even the  
warmest days.

Some of the most fascinating effects are  
shown in these New Arrivals—Dainty Conceits.  
In Design and Trimming which cannot fail to  
be hailed with enthusiasm by women who love  
pretty things. The tendency is rather toward  
elaborate styles, but those who adhere to sim-  
pler models will find new ideas in them all.

**Courtneys' Prices.**  
In These, as in Everything Else, Are Sure to  
Please, \$5.75 to \$9.50.

Truthful Advertising **Courtneys' Store** Dependable Merchandise

**THIS WEEK**  
We Are Featuring  
**COVER-ALL APRONS,  
PORCH AND HOUSE  
DRESSES!**

Supply your needs for months  
to come. Present costs would  
prohibit the selling of these  
styles at the Low Prices We  
Quote.

lady lost her (deleted by censor)  
and several men (deleted by cen-  
sor). A fat man struck his toe on  
a rock and said (deleted by cen-  
sor) and his wife was there and  
heard him and she told the poor  
man (deleted by censor).  
Squads Right About!

Right Shoulder—Arms!

The Bard has received a most in-  
teresting letter from his old friend, Adam  
Lighe, of Paw Paw district, which is  
here reproduced:

Dear Bard: I hesitate to relate  
to you what I will now relate, for  
fear there will be some who will  
question a reputation for veracity  
sustained through many years' as-  
sociation with Frank Hood, Bill  
Clayton, Tommy Thorn and oth-  
ers. But here are the facts:

Yesterday on returning from  
church I took a turn around the  
barn to get wakened up before  
dinner, when I noticed a particu-  
larly large icicle hanging from  
the eaves of the barn. The pres-  
ence of the icicle was not so sur-  
prising, for there were a number  
there, but on observing this par-  
ticular one more closely I per-  
ceived a two-pound cat fish frozen  
solidly in the middle of it. I am  
at great loss to explain how this  
fish became imbedded in the icicle  
and appeal to you or some other  
great scientist to explain it to me.

Puzzledly yours,  
ADAM LIGHE.

The only explanation the Bard has  
to offer is that the fish was engaged  
in a poker game on the roof of Mr.  
Lighe's barn and seeing him approach-  
ing, and not desiring to be caught thus  
violating the Sabbath, took refuge in  
the icicle as a hiding place.  
Order—Arms!

How many fibs in a woman?

All Hands On Deck!  
THE DIARY OF AN AMAZING  
ADVENTURE.

By PROF. I. LYLLY KELL.

June 23, 3000. I nursed Soso from  
Saturday over the Sabbath and today  
he was able to resume his efforts to  
start the Ozone Cab. But he has not  
yet succeeded and I have reprimanded  
him severely for his recent over-eat-  
ing of the life sustaining tablets. I  
believe had he not so dangerously in-  
dulged himself he would now have bet-  
ter command of the strike situation  
and that the Ozone Cab would be will-  
ing to move along. I am seriously  
considering whether to remain here  
and await developments or to return  
to earth on my patent glider.

The patent glider is somewhat ques-  
tionable. My experimental trials of it  
were made only from modest heights  
such as off the tops of old time church

steeples. What might be the fate of a  
trip from our present position in space  
back to the earth I cannot say—I  
would simply trust to luck when the  
time for hopping off came around.

But momentarily I don't know what  
to do. I recall a common phrase used  
back in the twelfth century which  
fits my condition to a nicety—I am  
very much "up in the air."  
(Hold fast! There is yet a chance.)

**A SMASH UP**  
Sometimes accidents will happen to  
the most careful motor car drivers—  
but no matter how serious the damage  
we are prepared to do the repair work.  
Our plant is modern, we employ mas-  
ter machinists only, who are experts  
in this particular business. You pay  
for what you get and you get what you  
pay for—understand? Liberty Garage  
Company, Merchant St. Phone 590.—  
Adv.

**Notice of a BUSINESS CHANGE**  
The firm of Blough and Brand  
has been dissolved and I will con-  
tinue the Contracting Business at  
the same office.  
22 JACOBS BUILDING.  
When you contemplate repairing  
the Old House or Building a New  
House let me give you an estim-  
ate. All work will have my per-  
sonal supervision.  
**DUKE BRAND**

**White Colonial at \$5 to \$8**

**White Footwear**

Here are pictured two popular models in white.  
They are made over lasts the same as leather shoes  
in the same careful manner. The fabrics is white  
reignskin—easily cleaned and will hold their shape.  
Let us show you the other styles we have. See our  
children's white footwear.

Men's White Oxfords, \$3 to \$8

**Shurtleff & Welton**

White Oxfords, \$3 to \$7

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